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Synonymy and description of a new species in *Xixuthrus* Thomson, 1864 from Indonesia (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae, Macrotomini, Xixuthrina)

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Coleoptera; Cerambycidae; Prioninae; Macrotomini; Xixuthrina; *Xixuthrus*; *Chondrothrus*; *ripertae*; *arfakianus*; *horaki*; *parallelus*; taxonomy; systematics; new species; description; synonym; West Papua; Indonesia.

Abstract. – *Xixuthrus ripertae* **n**. **sp**. is described from West Papua, Indonesia, and compared with *X. helleri* (Lameere, 1903) and *X. lameerei* Marazzi, Marazzi & Komiya, 2006. *Xixuthrus horaki* Hergovits, 2023 corresponds to the description of the male of *X. arfakianus* (Lansberge, 1884) and is considered as a junior synonym. The genus *Chondrothrus* described by Gressitt in 1959 is confirmed to be a junior synonym of *Xixuthrus* with the new combination of its type species *Xixuthrus parallelus* **comb**. **nov**.

Delahaye N., Marazzi G., Marazzi V. & Missori P., 2024. – Synonymy and description of a new species in *Xixuthrus* Thomson, 1864 from Indonesia (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae, Macrotomini, Xixuthrina). *Faunitaxys*, 12(42): 1 – 10.

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Introduction

Delahaye *et al.* (2023) provided a short explanation on Xixuthrina Lameere, 1912, its geographical distribution, and listed the species known at that time, including the two new species. A few months later, Ślipiński *et al.* (2023) revalidated *Xixuthrus nycticorax* Thomson, 1877 from the synonymy of *X. microcerus* (White, 1853), which had been synonymized by the same authors in 2020.

In 1959, Gressitt described the genus *Chondrothrus* based on a specimen collected in Papua New Guinea *Xixuthrus parallelus*. Gressitt (p. 72) differentiates *Chondrothrus* from *Xixuthrus* by the shape of the anterior angle of the prothorax: "*This genus differs from Xixuthrus and Clinopleurus in having the anterior corners of prothorax produced anteriorly*." Since then, the number of species described has led us to specify that this criteria does not allow us to differentiate between the two genera. An examination of the photograph of the holotype published by Gressitt (1959: p. 77) leaves no doubt as to the veracity of this hypothesis. After Marazzi, Marazzi & Komiya in 2006 who put the genera *Xixuthrus* and *Clinopleurus in* synonymy and the first three authors in 2023, that of the genera *Xixuthrus* and *Daemonarthra*, we therefore validate the synonymy of the genera *Xixuthrus* and *Chondrothrus* already published by Ślipiński, de Keyzer & Jin, 2023 (p. 205) and reported in the TITAN database.

The systematics of *Xixuthrus parallelus* is as follows:

? *Remphan hopei* ; Gressitt, 1951: 2 [misapplied].
Chondrothrus parallelus Gressitt, 1959: 72.
Xixuthrus parallelus ; Ślipiński, de Keyzer & Jin, 2023: 205 [**comb**. **nov**.].

After examining many specimens of *Xixuthrus helleri* (Lameere, 1903), the first author found different morphological characters in several of them. The differences found in the specimens collected in Wamena, a mountainous area, allowed the description of the new species *Xixuthrus ripertae*.

Fig. **1**. *Xixuthrus parallelus* (Gressitt, 1959) ♂, holotype (AMNH).

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Comparing *Xixuthrus arfakianus* (Lansberge, 1884) with *Xixuthrus horaki* Hergovits, 2023, we observed that they have morphological similarity with the description of *X. arfakianus* based on a female. Hergovits (2023) compared his new species with the male mistakenly illustrated by Marazzi *et al.* (2006) as being *X. arfakianus*, which corresponds to *Xixuthrus stumpei* Titarenko & Zubov, 2018. We believe that the description of *X. horaki* corresponds to the unknown male of *X. arfakianus*. Therefore, we are considering *X. horaki* as a junior synonym of *X. arfakianus.*

Xixuthrus Thomson, 1864

([Désignation orig.] *Macrotoma microcera* White, 1853)

Clinopleurus Lansberge, 1884 ([Monotypie] *Clinopleurus Arfakianus* Lansberge, 1884)
Daemonarthra Lameere, 1903 ([Monotypie] *Daemonarthra Helleri* Lameere, 1903)
Chondrothrus Gressitt, 1959 ([Dés. originale & Monotypie] *Chondrothrus parallelus* Gressitt, 1959)

Currently, with the synonym and description of a new species, *Xixuthrus* includes 28 species and three subspecies.

- *Xixuthrus arfakianus* (Lansberge,1884)
Indonesia, West Papua : Mts Arfak.
- *Xixuthrus axis* Thomson, 1878
Indonesia, West Papua : Mts Arfak, Amberbaki.
- *Xixuthrus axis kozlovantoni* Titarenko & Zubov, 2018
Indonesia, Moluques : Kei Besar Isl.
- *Xixuthrus bufo* Thomson, 1878
Indonesia, Moluques: Halmahera, Ternate, Bacan, Morotai Isl.
- *Xixuthrus costatus* Waterhouse, 1885
Salomon: Santa Ana, Makira Isl.
- *Xixuthrus domingoensis* Fisher, 1932
Rep. Dominicaine.
- *Xixuthrus drumonti* Zubov & Titarenko, 2020
Indonesia: Wageo Isl.
- *Xixuthrus fominykhi* Titarenko & Zubov, 2018
Indonesia,West Papua: Fak Fak Prov. - PNG: Morobe Prov.
- *Xixuthrus ganglbaueri* Lameere, 1912
Fiji : Viti Levu Isl.
- *Xixuthrus granulipennis* Komiya, 2000
Indonesia, West Papua: Jayapura.
- *Xixuthrus gressitti* Marazzi, Marazzi & Komiya, 2006
PNG : New Britain Isl.
- *Xixuthrus helleri* (Lameere, 1903)
Indonesia,West Papua – PNG: Morobe Prov., Madang Prov.
- *Xixuthrus heros* (Graeffe, 1868)
Fiji : Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Taveuni Isl.
- *Xixuthrus isyuniarkoi* Delahaye, 2023
Indonesia, West Papua: Jayapura.
- *Xixuthrus jakli* Titarenko & Zubov, 2018
Indonesia, Sulawesi, Talaud: Karakelang Isl.
- *Xixuthrus lameerei* Marazzi, Marazzi & Komiya, 2006
Indonesia,West Papua: Fak Fak Prov. - PNG: Morobe Prov.
- *Xixuthrus lansbergei* (Lameere, 1912)
Salomon : Bougainville Isl.
- *Xixuthrus lansbergei* michael Missori & Ercoli, 2018
PNG: East Highlands Prov.
- *Xixuthrus lunicollis* Lansberge, 1884
Indonesia: Buru, Seram, Ambon, Misool, Kei Isl.
- *Xixuthrus microcerus* (White, 1853)
Indonesia: Java, Sumatra, Seram Isl.
- *Xixuthrus microcerus sundaorientis* Titarenko & Zubov, 2018
Philippines : Palawan – Malaysia; Borneo: Sarawak, Sabah.
- *Xixuthrus nycticorax* Thomson, 1877
Australia.
- *Xixuthrus parallelus* (Gressitt, 1959)
PNG : « Fly River ».
- *Xixuthrus penrousi* Titarenko & Zubov, 2018
Indonesia: Central Sulawesi.
- *Xixuthrus pinkeri* Titarenko & Zubov, 2018
Indonesia: Misool Isl.
- *Xixuthrus ripertae* Delahaye, Marazzi G., Marazzi V. & Missori **n**. **sp**.
Indonesia, West Papua: Wamena.
- *Xixuthrus sapolsky* Titarenko & Zubov, 2018
Indonesia, Sulawesi: Sangir Isl.
- *Xixuthrus solomonensis* Marazzi & Marazzi, 2006
Salomon : Malaita Isl.
- *Xixuthrus stumpei* Titarenko & Zubov, 2018
PNG : Morobe Prov.
- *Xixuthrus tarkus* Marazzi & Marazzi, 2023
PNG, Bismarck : Umboi Isl.
- *Xixuthrus terribilis* Thomson, 1877
Fiji : Viti Levu, Vanua Levu Isl.
- *Xixuthrus thomsoni* Marazzi, Marazzi & Komiya, 2006
PNG : Morobe Prov., East Highlands Prov.

Acronymes

AMNH: American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA.
CNRS Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, Paris, France.
ELPC: Evgeniy Vladimirovich Levchenko private collection, Primorskiy kray, Kamenushka, Russia.
GVMPC: Giuseppe & Valentino Marazzi private collection, Milano, Italia.
MCSN: Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria", Genova, Italia.
NDPC: Norbert Delahaye private collection, Plaisir, France.
PNG: Papouasia New Guinea.
RHPC: Roman Hergovits, private collection, Bratislava, Slovak Republic.
SNSD: Senckenberg Naturhistorische Sammlungen Dresden, Germany.
PMPC: Paolo Missori, private collection, Roma, Italia.

Description

Xixuthrus ripertae Delahaye, Marazzi, Marazzi & Missori, **n**. **sp**.

(Fig. 1 - 9)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/2FB4B3E6-7505-45A9-BE5D-2C5E0B126C8A

Holotype, ♂, Indonesia, West Papua (Irian Jaya), Highland Papua Prov., Wamena, VII.2023, NDPC (n°12149);

Allotype, ♀, Indonesia, West Papua (Irian Jaya), Highland Papua Prov., Wamena, IX.2023, NDPC (n°12157);

Additional paratypes (5 ♂, 2 ♀)
- **1** ♂ & **1** ♀, Indonesia, West Papua (Irian Jaya), Highland Papua Prov., Wamena, VII.2023, NDPC (n°12147 & 12150);
- **1** ♂ & **1** ♀, Indonesia, West Papua (Irian Jaya), Highland Papua Prov., Wamena, IX.2023, NDPC (n°12158 & 12159);
- **3** ♂, Indonesia, West Papua (Irian Jaya), Highland Papua Prov., Wamena, II.2024, GVMPC, ELPC & NDPC (n°12152).

Description of holotype

Overall look. – Robust shape; integument dark ochre-brown.

Head. – Large, median groove distinct between antennal tubercles, absent on vertex. Antennal tubercles weakly punctate, very low, not contiguous basally. eyes protruding; Dorsal interocular space larger than width of one upper eye lobe. Forehead without pubescence, coarsely punctate; with lateral band less punctate and with yellow setae; vertex wrinkled without pubescence. In dorsal view, clypeus

Fig. **2-3**. *Xixuthrus ripertae* **n**. **sp**. **2**. Holotype, ♂ (69.6 mm). **3**. Allotype, ♀ (60.6 mm).

Fig. **4-8**. *Xixuthrus ripertae* **n**. **sp**. ♂, Indonesia, West Papua, Highland Papua Prov., Wamena.
4. VII.2023 (60,9 mm) NDPC (n°12150). **5**. II.2024 (56,4 mm) GVMPC. **6**. II.2024 (61,5 mm) NDPC (n°12152). **7**. II.2024 (62,1 mm) ELPC. **8**. IX.2023 (60,4 mm) NDPC (n°12159).

Fig. **9-10**. *Xixuthrus ripertae* **n**. **sp**. ♀, Indonesia, West Papua, Highland Papua Prov., Wamena.
9. VII.2023 (58,9 mm) NDPC (n°12147). **10**. IX.2023 (57,4 mm) NDPC (n°12158).

triangular-shaped; in frontal view, rounded; coarsely punctate, with sparse, short yellow setae. Mandibles long, robust, curved at their slightly tapered apices, with two teeth on inner surface, with dense, shallow punctation on dorsal surface.

Antenna. – Composed of eleven well-formed articles, slighty surpassing the middle of elytra; scape not attaining pronotum, gradually and slightly enlarged apically, with sparse, distinct punctation on smooth surface, almost twice longer than antennomere III; III almost cylindrical, rectilinear, rounded apically, sparsely, finely punctate, without spines, glabrous; IV–X gradually and slightly enlarged apically, sparsely, finely punctate, with similar length; XI flattened and striated, about as long as X.

Prothorax. – Transverse, trapezoidal; sides divergent backward (maximum width: 15 mm), crenulated between anterolateral angles and lateral tubercle of prothorax, which is spiniform and located on posterior quarter; sides convergent from lateral tubercles of prothorax and posterolateral angles. Pronotum slightly rough punctate, and two parallel smooth bands on anterior half; covered with short golden pubescence; anterolateral angles rounded, posteriorly about as wide as elytral humeral width.

Scutellum. – Large, transverse, semicircular, without sulcus.

Elytra. – Densely and regularly punctate, covered with dense, short golden pubescence; lateral margin explanate; maximum width located about middle; with four distinct costae not attaining apex, without pubescence, with a few intercostal transverse costae on distal side; apex individually rounded, with small spine at sutural apex.

Legs. – Forelegs longer than mid- and hindlegs, slender, covered with few small spicules on ventral surface of femora and tibiae; protibiae arched, punctation gradually dense from base toward apex; profemora reticulate; meso- and metafemora with sparse, fine, glabrous punctures; meso- and metatibiae densely granular; protarsi broad, covered with short yellow setae dorsally; protarsomere III longer than wide, somewhat acute on apex of lobes; tarsomere V the longest.

Allotype female. – Similar to males, differing by the slender body, prothorax more distinctly trapezoidal, lateral tubercles of prothorax more spiny and long, and antennae shorter and reaching anterior third of elytra.

Remarks. – Comparing the paratypes, we can see that the shape of the prothorax varies from trapezoidal to almost rectangular . This variation does not allow the new species to be considered equal to any of the other known species.
Examination of several specimens and the recent descriptions of new species showed that the species of *Xixuthrus* present a high rate of endemism by island or even by biotope (low or high altitude). All specimens previously identified as *Xixuthrus helleri* are now considered three different species.

Length. – 56.4–69.6 mm (from apex of mandibles to elytral apex).

Etymology. – This species is dedicated to Blandine Ripert of the CNRS, director of the French Institute of Pondicherry, for her support and involvement in the French influence of France in Indian sciences.

Comparison with species from the same group

We define the group of species, *Xixuthrus helleri, X. lameerei* and *X. ripertae* characterized by their general shape and coloration whose speciation criteria we define.

Xixuthrus helleri (Lameere, 1903)

- *Daemonarthra Helleri* Lameere, 1903: 317 ([Holotype] Nouvelle Guinée anglaise (contrée de l'Astrolabe) SNSD); Lameere, 1912: 157.
- *Xixuthrus* [*Daemonarthra*] Helleri; Lameere, 1913: 35; Lameere, 1919: 61.
- *Xixuthrus (Daemonarthra) helleri;* Gressitt, 1959: 70, 71; Komiya, 2000: 7, fig. 4 (male); Marazzi, Marazzi & Komiya, 2006: 32, figs 8 left (male), 8 right (female); Ślipiński, de Keyzer & Jin, 2023: 193, 196, figs 94A (female), 94B (mâle), 94C-F.
- *Xixuthrus helleri;* Delahaye, G. Marazzi & V. Marazzi, 2023: 2.

"*1. Daemonarthra Helleri nova species.*
Une seule femelle, de la Nouvelle-Guinée anglaise (contrée de l'Astrolabe), communiquée par M. le Dr Heller, directeur du Musée de Dresde.
La longueur est de 53 millimètres, la teinte d'un brun marron foncé ; l'Insecte est recouvert d'une pubescence d'un jaune doré, mais la suture et quatre bandes longitudinales accompagnant les côtes élytrales sont dénudées.
Les mandibules sont un peu plus convexes que chez Xixuthrus, et elles manquent de dent externe vers l'extrémité.
Les antennes atteignent le milieu des élytres; le 1er article, qui dépasse considérablement le niveau du lobe postérieur de l'œil, est très déprimé, tranchant au bord interne qui est très peu denticulé; sa ponctuation est grosse et confluente; il est égal aux 3e et 4e réunis; le 3e est un peu plus long que le 5e et surtout que le 4e, la différence entre le 4e et le 5e étant plus prononcée que chez Xixuthrus microcerus ; l'angle interne de tous les articles est avancé, mais non épineux; le système porifère est très développé: il couvre déjà tout le côté interne du 4e article, presque tout le 8e et entièrement les trois derniers.
La tête est rugueuse, granuleuse en arrière et derrière les yeux.
Les côtés du prothorax sont épineux, el ils convergent peu en avant ; les angles antérieurs sont développés en un lobe formant une courte oreillette. Le pronotum, couvert çà et là de granulations, est très inégal : il offre deux dépressions postérieures très marquées et des crêtes lisses et dénudées disposées absolument comme chez Xixuthrus heros.
L'écusson offre une fine ponctuation réticulée.
Les élytres sont épineuses à l'angle sutural, et elles présentent de gros points superficiels accompagnant les côtes : celles-ci sont peu saillantes, sans anastomoses, la 3e étant plus près de la plus externe que de la 2e.
Le prosternum est légèrement rugueux sur la saillie qui est peu rétrécie au milieu ; tout le métasternum el l'abdomen offrent une très fine ponctuation serrée.
Les pattes ont tous les fémurs épineux en dessus et en dessous, et tous les tibias très épineux dans tous les sens."

Length. – 49-91 mm (specimens from GVMPC)

Distribution. – Indonesia, West Papua (Irian Jaya): Highland Papua, West Papua; Papua New Guinea: Southern Highlands Province, Morobe Province.

Xixuthrus lameerei Marazzi, Marazzi & Komiya, 2006

- *Xixuthrus lameerei* Marazzi, Marazzi & Komiya, 2006: 27, figs 7 left (male holotype), 7 right (female allotype) ([Holotype] Indonesia, Irian Jaya West, Fak-Fak in GVMPC); Delahaye, G. Marazzi & V. Marazzi, 2023: 2.
- *Xixuthrus (Daemonarthra) lameerei;* Ślipiński, de Keyzer & Jin, 2023: 193, 198, figs 97E-F (male), 98E (female paratype).

"***Male***

Dimensions of Holotypus: total length 56 mm, pronotum width 13.5 mm, max. elytra width, at about mid-length, 19 mm.

Teguments blackish, palps reddish, antennae from apex of 3rd antennomere onwards dark reddish brown, becoming paler towards apex; dorsal parts extensively covered with short, more or less dense golden pubescence, here and there lacking or reduced to scattered hairs only visible at certain angles, possibly because worn-out.

Body stocky, rather broad and flattened. Head massive, a little less than 2/3 pronotum wide (ratio = 0.67), with deep medial longitudinal groove, covered with more or less sparse pubescence, distinctly denser on epistome; eyes fairly large, in dorsal view distance between them about 3/4 eye width; mandibles fairly elongate, about 2/3 as long as antennal scape, with outer edge almost evenly rounded from base to apex, with external preapical tooth hardly visible, with double punctuation consisting of coarse punctures separated by partly narrow and wrinkled, partly wide and finely punctate intervals, covered with sparse pubescence, except for apex and along inner edge. Antennae rather short, reaching backwards about mid-length of elytra, scape elongate (ratio scape length/head width = 0.65), very weakly arcuate, surface microreticulate and dull with coarse punctation made of deep, elongate punctures; 3rd antennomere short, hardly longer than one

Fig. **11**-**14**. *Xixuthrus helleri* (Lameere, 1903). **11**-**13**. Holotype ♀, SNSD. **14**. ♀, NDPC (n°12156).

Fig. **15-16**. *Xixuthrus helleri* (Lameere, 1903), ♂, NDPC (n°10902 & 12155).

half scape; following articles shorter and of equal length until 6°, then becoming progressively longer until 10°, 11° distinctly longer (XI/X length ratio =1.28), only slightly arcuate.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, with sides slightly divergent rearwards, transverse (length/width ratio = 0.56), with distinct medial impression, covered with pubescence, dense and continuous along lateral edges, scattered or lacking on extensive areas in central position, therefore conspicuously blotchy in appearance; surface, only visible in areas lacking pubescence, with uneven, double reticulate punctuation; medial impression laterally edged with a pair of elongate, irregular bumps, about one half as long as the pronotum, anteriorly finely, densely and evenly punctate, posteriorly microreticulate, fairly shiny with scattered, large punctures; external to those two farther, much smaller bumps, from where two oblique crests reach the posterior angles; anterior angles hardly projecting forwards, their front side with a pair of very weak undulations; behind those pronotum sides with some uneven, blunt-tipped teeth, rearwards increasingly obtuse; posterior angles elongated into short, slender tooth; posterior edge internal to angles oblique and subrectilinear about as far as articulation with mesothorax, there with an obvious obtuse tubercle, in the middle distinctly convex and projecting rearwards.

Scutellum pubescent, posteriorly rounded.

Elytra with broad, flat, glabrous costae, with reticulate, fairly shiny surface, covered with dense, uneven punctuation, double in basal portion, increasingly scattered rearwards; such costae delimit five conspicuous, pubescent stripes, about as wide as twice to three times the adjacent costae; apex broadly rounded and armed with a robust sutural tooth.

Legs fairly developed, fore femora a little sho1ter than mid ones (fore femur length/pronotum width ratio = 0.76), tegument weakly microreticulate and fairly shiny, with rows of short, slender, irregularly spaced spines along inner femoral and tibial edges; fore femora with coarse punctures, close and with strongly raised intervals towards femoral apex; mid and hind ones with much smaller and more scattered punctures, with flat intervals; all tibiae coarsely and closely punctate, fore ones close to apex obviously expanded and distinctly bent outwards. Fore tarsi short, about 9/10 head width, poorly expanded;1st tarsomere, as seen in dorsal view, not longer than 2nd; last tarsomere a little longer than the first three together (ratio = 1:10)."

Length. – 56-61 mm.

Distribution. – Indonesia, West Papua (Irian Jaya): West Papua; – Papua New Guinea: Morobe Province.

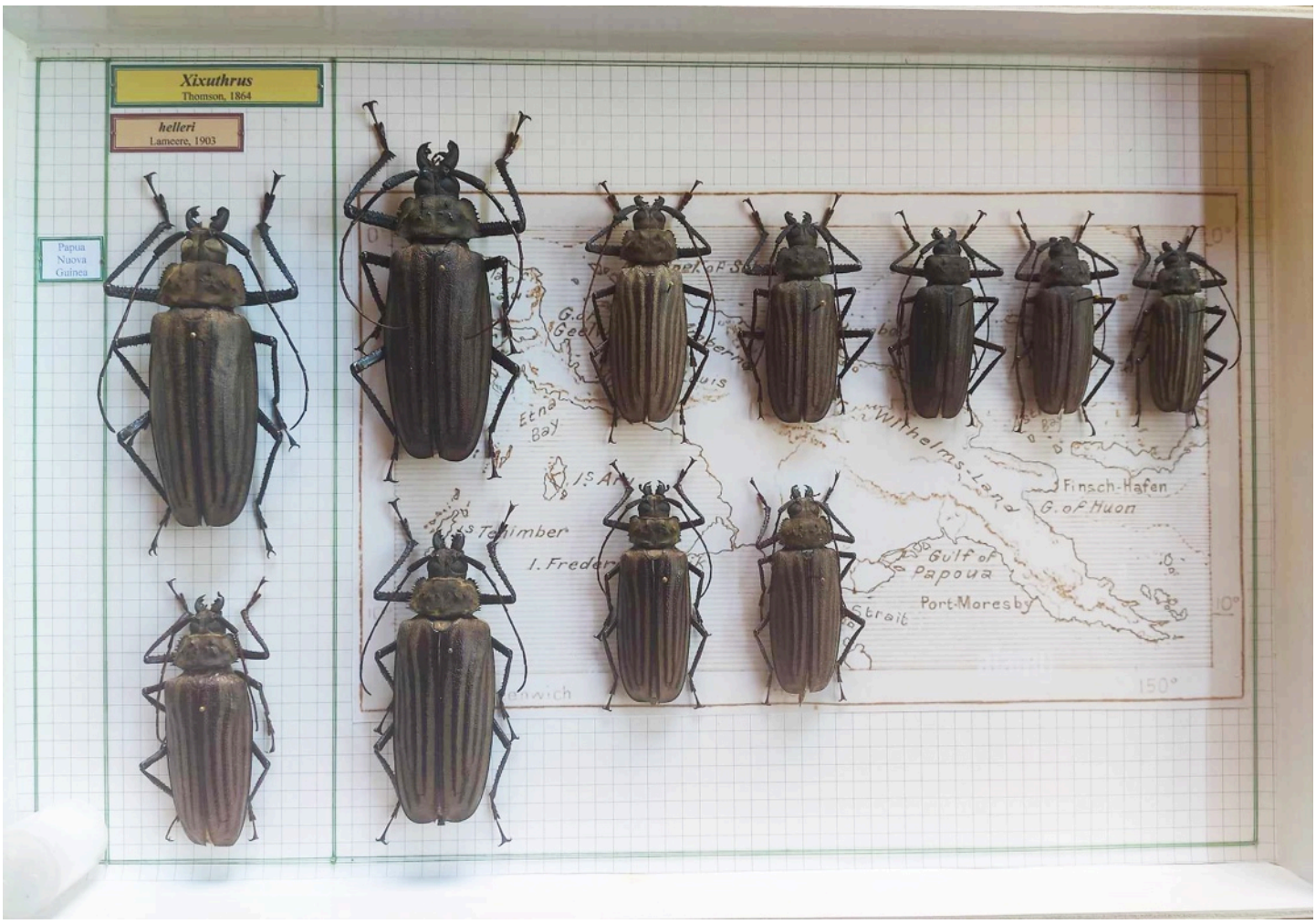


Fig. **17**. *Xixuthrus helleri* (Lameere, 1903), specimens from GVMPC.

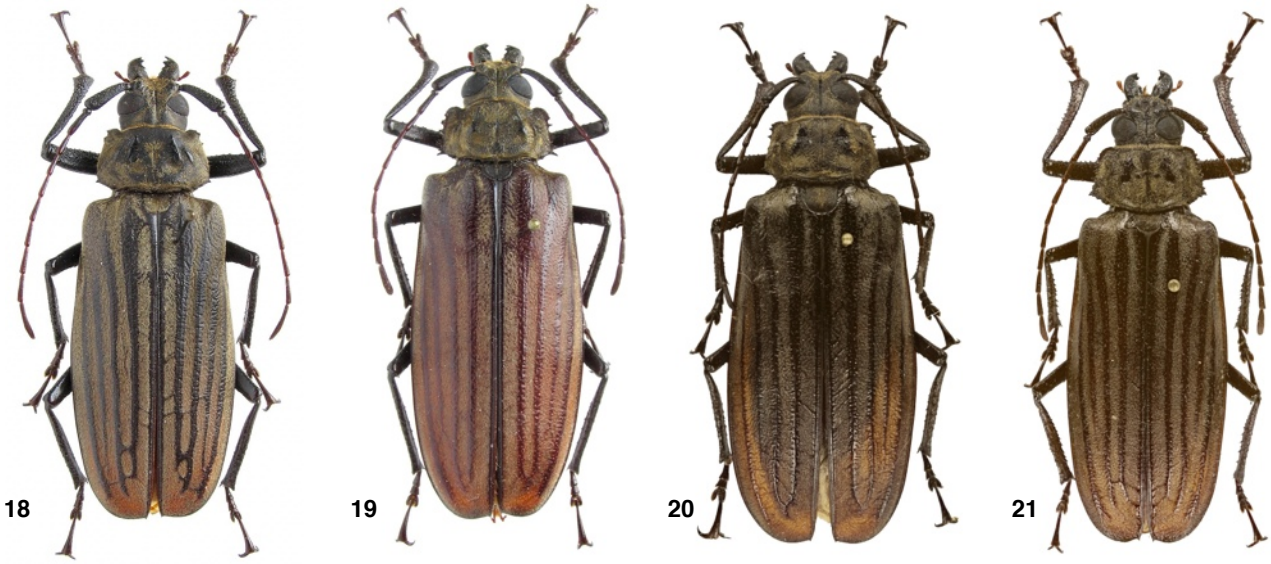
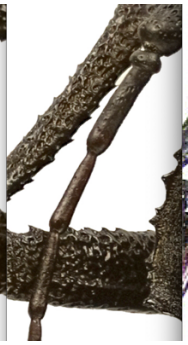


Fig. **18-21**. *Xixuthrus lameerei* Marazzi et al., 2006.
18. Holotype ♂, GVMPC. **19**. Allotype ♀, GVMPC. **20**. ♂, NDPC (n°11950). **21**. Paratype ♀, NDPC (n°9107).

Discussion. – *Xixuthrus ripertae* **n**. **sp**. is closely related to *X. helleri* (Lameere, 1903) and *X. lameerei* Marazzi *et al.*, 2006. By the morphological features below, it appears to be intermediate between them.

X. helleri (Lameere, 1903)	***X. ripertae* n. sp.**	***X. lameerei*** Marazzi et al., 2006
Strongly spiny on entire profemora	Short spines on profemora only on the ventral surface	
Long and slender profemora	Shorter and thicker profemora	
Ventral surface of metafemora and metatibiae with distinct and moderately abundant spines	Ventral surface of metafemora and metatibiae with sparse, short spines	Ventral surface of metafemora and metatibiae almost smooth
Scape asperate, with short spines	Scape not asperate or spiny	
Antennomere III almost twice longer than IV	Antennomere III slightly longer than IV	
		

Pronotum of the male almost rectangular with multiple spinules on the lateral edges	Pronotum of the male more trapezoidal, on the anterior margin narrower and rounded, with some non-thorny extrusions on the lateral edges	Pronotum of the male more trapezoidal shape less broad than the elytra at the shoulders
Metatarsomere III rounded on apex of the lobes, as wide as long	Metatarsomere III longer than wide with subacute apex of the lobes	Metatarsomere III rounded at on apex of the lobes, as wide as long

Synonymy

Xixuthrus arfakianus (Lansberge, 1884)

- *Clinopleurus Arfakianus* Lansberge, 1884: 142 ([Holotype ♀] Mont Arfak (Nouvelle Guinée) MNHN); Lameere, 1903: 316; Lameere, 1912: 158; Lameere, 1913: 35; Lameere, 1919: 62, pl. 4, fig. 3; Gressitt, 1959: 71.
- *Xixuthrus arfakianus;* Marazzi, Marazzi & Komiya, 2006: 26, figs 6 left (male), 6 right (female) [comb. nov.]; Delahaye, G. Marazzi & V. Marazzi, 2023: 2; Ślipiński, de Keyzer & Jin, 2023: 204, fig. 151G (female holotype).
- *Xixuthrus horaki* Hergovits, 2023: 2, figs 1A-C (male holotype), 2A-E (aedeagus) ([Holotype ♂] Indonesia, West Papua, Manokwari distr., Utai riv., Arfak Mts., 500 m. in RHPC) **syn**. **nov**.

Description of *Clinopleurus arfakianus* by Lansberge:

"*11. C. Arfakianus, nov. spec.*

Rufus, elytris rufotestaceis, pube auro-testacea tectus ; capite subtiliter rugoso ; thorace antice lateribusque granulato, disco inaequali ; elytris reticulato-rugosis, quadricostatis , sutura fortiter spinosa. — Long. 65 m.m.

D'un brun roux, plus clair sur les élytres, le corps recouvert en entier de poils dorés, plus longs sur la poitrine. Tête finement rugueuse, le sillon plus profond entre les yeux, l'épistome triangulaire, plus densément villeux. Prothorax finement rugueux sur le disque, granule en avant et sur les côtés, muni au milieu d'un tout petit tubercule lisse, duquel rayonnent des poils plus allongés que sur le reste du corps ; de chaque côté du tubercule deux autres inégalités et près de la base, non loin des angles postérieurs, un enfoncement ; base convexe, droite au milieu, allant obliquement de chaque côté vers l'épine postérieure.

Ecusson orné de longs poils. Elytres couvertes d'une rugosité réticulée, munies de quatre côtes peu élevées, réunies en arrière, la troisième se joignant a la deuxième avant l'extrémité de celle-ci ; suture fortement épineuse. Corps finement rugueux en dessous. Pattes et antennes lisses, munies de points irréguliers, espacés.

Un seul exemplaire femelle rapporté du Mont Arfak (Nouvelle Guinée) par Mr. Laglaize."

Description of *Xixuthrus horaki* by Hergovits:

"*A smaller species of the genus Xixuthrus, so far recorded in Indonesia, only in West Papua. Body brownish-yellow, 43 mm long, 13.1 mm wide across humeri (holotype); elongate, widest across middle of eltrae* [*sic*]*. (Figs 1AC). Head, pronotum, scutellum, elytra, legs, tarsi, palpi, antennae, brownish-yellow. Eyes, mandibles, foramina around inner part of eyes, joints and spines of legs dark brown to black.* ***Head*** *small, with thick punctures, distinct medial furrow, indistinct protuberances near eyes, densely covered with small golden yellow pubescence.* ***Eyes*** *large, placed on the sides of the head, evenly on the lower and upper part of the head (Figs 1A-C).* ***Mandibles*** *black, basal half and inner side glossy, apical half strongly granular, brown, covered with golden yellow pubescence, two symmetrical teeth on the inner side.* ***Palps*** *glossy, sparsely granular, sparsely covered with pubescence, palpomeres slightly broadened apically.* ***Clypeus*** *covered with yellow bristles.* ***Antennae*** *thin, filamentous, reaching the middle of the elytrae* [*sic*]*, glossy, sparsely granulated, with tiny, sparse, golden-yellow pubescence. Scapus and pedicel apically expanded, antenomeres* [sic] 3-*10 almost parallel, only slightly apically expanded, antennomeres 1-10 apically closed, antenomere* [*sic*]*11 pointed (Fig. 1A-C). Antennomere 2 the shortest and 11 the longest. Ration of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.31 : 0.25 : 1.00 : 0.75 : 0.94 : 0.94 : 0.94 : 0.94 : 0.94 : 0.94 : 1. 44.*

Pronotum *densely granulated above and below, covered with golden-yellow pubescence, length 6.95 mm, width 12.61 mm (in posterior margin), slightly, irregularly undulate on the anterior and lateral margins, slightly convex (Figs 1A, C). Anterior margin semicircular, up to about the first third of the length of the pronotum, lateral margin widening towards the elytra, posterior margin slightly rounded (Fig. 1A). Apical margin and posterior margin at connection with head and elytra covered with golden-yellow pubescence.*

Scutellum *oval, finely punctured, like the head and pronotum (Fig. 1A).* ***Elytra*** *finely punctate, with fine structure, evenly covered with golden-yellow Head pubescence, elongate, oval, rounded at the end with small spines at the apex, Head widest in the middle, 30.9 mm long, 13.1 mm wide in the humeral part, 14.4 mm Head wide in the middle. Four costae extend vertically through each elytra, the two Head most conspicuous beginning in the middle of the base of the elytra, the third Head beginning in the first quarter and the fourth in the middle of the elytra, fusing or Head disappearing before the end (Fig. 1A).*

Legs *sparsely granulated, shiny, sparsely covered with golden-yellow pubescence, several small, irregularly and Head asymmetrically placed spines, on the inner side of the femora and tibiae (Fig. 1 Head B). Fore tibiae slightly*

22
23
24
25
Probablement la même sp. Clinopleurus arfakianus
Clinopleurus Lansb. doit avoir un prothorax à bords latéraux inclinés comme dans les Stegasoma, et beaucoup plus étroit que les élytres (N. E. N. 1884, p. 142).
Xixuthrus n. sp. E. ♀ non gen. Clinopleurus Lansb.

Fig. **22-25**. *Xixuthrus arfakianus* (Lansberge, 1884).

22. ♀, Arfak Irian Jaya XII.2017 GVMPC **23**. ♂, Arfak Irian Jaya IV.2011 GVMPC. **24**. *Xixuthrus horaki* Hergovits, 2023, holotype ♂, RHPC. **25**. ♂, MCSN.

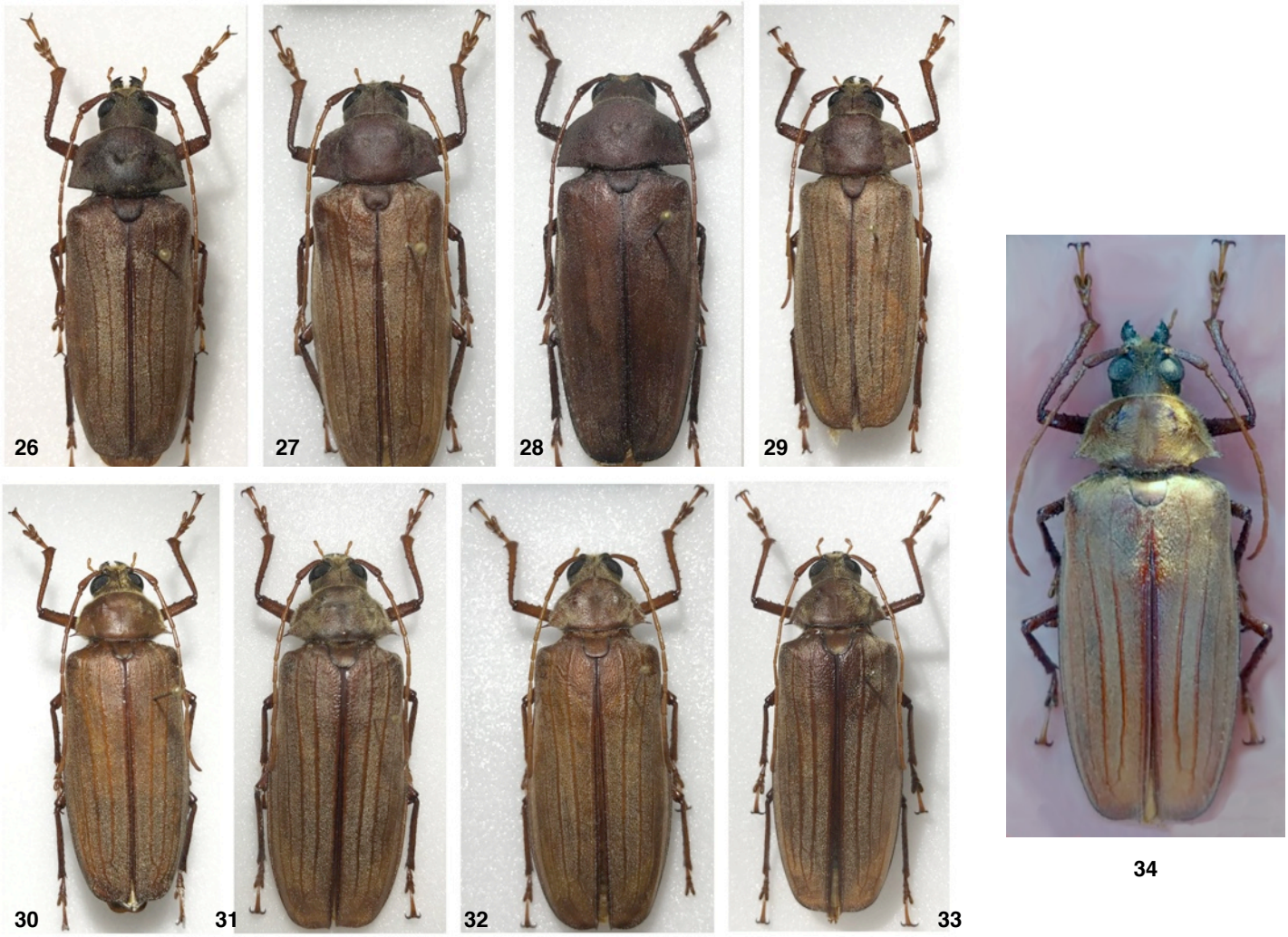


Fig. **26-34**. *Xixuthrus arfakianus* (Lansberge, 1884) Indonesia, Mts Arfak.

26. ♂ (48.28 mm), I.2008, PMPC. **27**. ♂ (46.44 mm), V.2012, PMPC. **28**. PMPC. ♂ (48.68 mm), XI.2014, PMPC. **29**. ♂ (41 mm), XI.2014, PMPC. **30**. ♀ (44 mm), XI.2014, PMPC. **31**. ♀ (49.47 mm), V.2012, PMPC. **32**. ♀ (57 mm), V.2005, PMPC. **33**. ♀ (63.64 mm), V.2012, PMPC. **34**. ♀ (58 mm), VII.2021, ELPC.

curved, mid and hind tibiae almost straight, all apically Head expanded. Fore tibiae terminated by two spines on the inner side, mid and hind Head tibiae terminated with three spines, one on the outer and two on the inner side Head (Figs 1A-C). Underside finely granulated with small golden-yellow pubescence Head (Fig. 1B)."

Length. – 40-65 mm.

Distribution. – Indonesia, West Papua (Irian Jaya): Mts Arfak.

Xixuthrus arfakianus was described by Lansberge based on a single female. The morphological features of the holotype of *Xixuthrus horaki* described by Hergovits correspond to the description of the undescribed male of *X. arfakianus*, which could be confirmed by examination of many specimens in private collections. In Hergovits' description, we find morphological criteria for the female of *X. arfakianus*, such as pubescence and general appearance. The difference in the size of the specimens varies according to the conditions of its larval development, and in the length can easily vary between 43 and 65 mm. Furthermore, the two species of the type series of *X. horaki* were collected in the same biotope: Mount Arfak. Lameere had previously hypothesized that the MCSN specimen (Fig. 24) was the male of *Xixuthrus arfakianus*.

In conclusion, Hergovits in 2023 described the male of *Xixuthrus arfakianus* whose Lansberge holotype was a female.

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Résumé

Delahaye N., Marazzi G., Marazzi V. & Missori P., 2024. – Synonymie et description d'une nouvelle espèce de *Xixuthrus* Thomson, 1864 d'Indonésie (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae, Macrotomini, Xixuthrina). *Faunitaxys*, 12(42): 1 – 10.

L'espèce *Xixuthrus ripertae* **n**. **sp**. a été décrite en Papouasie occidentale, en Indonésie, et comparée aux espèces *Xixuthrus helleri* (Lameere, 1903) et *Xixuthrus lameerei* Marazzi, Marazzi & Komiya, 2006. Des Monts Arfaks, *Xixuthrus horaki* Hergovits, 2023 correspond à la description du mâle de *Xixuthrus arfakianus* (Lansberge, 1884) et en est donc un synonyme. Le genre *Chondrothrus* décrit par Gressitt en 1959 est confirmé comme un synonyme junior de *Xixuthrus* avec la combinaison nouvelle de son espèce type *Xixuthrus parallelus*.

Mots-clés. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae, Macrotomini, Xixuthrina, *Xixuthrus*, *Chondrothrus*, *ripertae*, *arfakianus*, *horaki*, *parallelus*, taxonomie, systématique, nouvelle espèce, description, synonymie, Papouasie occidentale, Indonésie.

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SOMMAIRE

Synonymie et description d'une nouvelle espèce de *Xixuthrus* Thomson, 1864 d'Indonésie (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae, Macrotomini, Xixuthrina).

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O. **Jäger** (SNSD) : Fig. 11-13
E. **Levchenko** : Fig. 34
V. **& G**. **Marazzi** : Fig. 17, 22-23
P. **Missori** : Fig. 26-33
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